

# The Star-Bulletin Want Ads and the Work They Do

Make immediate and profitable returns from investment in the STAR-BULLETIN Want Columns. If you have anything to sell you can find no better or quicker way of finding the buyer than through the Want Ads. THOUSANDS read them. For one cent a word you can reach the STAR-BULLETIN'S 5,000 and more readers. Surely, in that vast number you will find the one who WANTS what you have — Help Wanted, Situation Wanted, Furnished Cottages, Furnished Houses, Furnished Rooms, Real Estate or anything For Sale, etc.

## ONE CENT A WORD

### WANT ADS

#### FOR SALE

Two Fairbanks platform scales, 20-in. x 28-in. and 23-in. x 31-in.; capacity 1200 and 1500 lbs.; in first class condition; also one Reading Standard motorcycle, one Fairbanks-Morse 2 h.p. gasoline engine, at Noll's Workshop, 135 Merchant Street. 5863-tf.

At a great bargain, lot 100x157 with a two-bedroom cottage, 4 minutes from car line. Desirable location; 5th Ave. and Palolo. Address Box 47, this office. 5819-tf.

Special Sale: Floor coverings, Chinese green rugs, matings and Hualouma. Telephone 1261. Levers & Cooke, Ltd., King Street. 5859-tf.

Six-year-old horse, broken to harness and saddle price \$190. Apply 1017 S. King st. 5854-3c.

One saddle cheap, in good condition. Apply at Q. M. C. Stables, Fort Shafter, T. H. 5853-6t.

Furniture for 5-room house. Good condition. Reasonable. Call at 1436 Young street. 5835-tf.

Reading-Standard motorcycle, good repair; cheap; G. F. Y. M. C. A. 5840-4t.

Horse and buggy in good condition, cheap. 137 King st. 5854-3t.

Upright piano, almost new. Make of fer; 422 King St. 5856-4t.

Six-room cottage at Punahou. Phone 1710 or 1555. 5832, 12.

The Transo envelope—a time-saving invention. No addressing necessary in sending out bills or receipts. Honolulu Star-Bulletin Co., Ltd., sole agents for territory.

#### WANTED

Everyone with anything for sale to "Play Safe." Considering the factors of sales, success in planning an ad is "more satisfactory than knowing how it happened" after word. Star-Bulletin Want Ads "Bring Home the Bacon" every time. 5859-4t.

All lovers of music to develop talent by taking lessons from Ernest K. Kasi, 51 Young Building. Tel. 5839. 5835-6m.

Girl or woman to trim hats. Must be experienced. Honolulu Hat Co., 38 Hotel St. 5852-tf.

Everyone in Honolulu to know the Popular theater runs the new films. 5872-4t.

#### FOR SALE

##### FLOWERS FOR SALE.

Dealer in violets, pansies and maiden hair ferns. Kuniyoshi, Union St. next Messenger Service; Tel. 1655. 5763-4t.

##### COCONUT PLANTS FOR SALE

Coconut plants for sale; Samoan variety. Apply A. D. Hills, Lihue, Kauai. 5270.

##### POULTRY.

Pigeons pay dollars where chickens pay cents; small capital needed; small space required; always panned up; ready markets; send for May issue of our Journal; fully explained there; price ten cents. Reliable Squab Journal, Versailles, Mo. 5880-1m.

#### FOR SALE OR RENT.

For sale at a bargain, part cash, balance on long time; or rent, 3-room house on 3 car lines. Tel. 1842. 5881-6t.

Inter-island and Oahu Railroad ship or other books at Star-Bulletin office.

## CLASSIFIED BUSINESS DIRECTORY

### REFERENCE FOR BUSY PEOPLE

#### AUTOMOBILE.

Frank Baker, now located at Bishop St. Auto Stand. Phone 3333.

#### AUTOMOBILE.

Taxi, Phone 2500 and 4003.

#### AUTOMOBILE.

Seven-passenger Packard at your service. Call Stanley Strader, 2511 Young St.

#### AUTO MACHINE WORK.

F. W. Hustace Co. can do your work, no matter what kind. 1351 Young St.

#### AUTOMOBILE TRIMMING.

S. King St. near Punchbowl. Tops built, covered and repaired; tires and seat covers to order.

#### FOR A TAXI.

When you want a taxi, call Jimmy Hughes, Auto Taxi Co.

#### TAXI SERVICE.

Night and day; cheapest rates. Bill Fierria, phone 5150.

#### JIMMY HUGHES.

Now has a Taxi on the Bethel St. Stand. Phone 4004.

#### KENNETH HEWITT.

Is now located at the American Stand with his own car. Phone 3110.

#### BLACKSMITH.

J. A. Nunes is now located on South below King St. Call and see us.

#### CITY CLOTHES CLEANERS.

Are prepared to handle your work. Nuanu at Vineyard.

#### CONTRACTORS.

Contracting and general building; estimates furnished. Takaki Co., Junction King and Beretania Sts.

#### CHINESE INTERPRETER.

Le Chong, Chinese interpreter and business agent, Smith St. opp. Hotel St.

#### CAFE.

The Royal Cafe; meals sent out. Phone 4310. Beretania near Fort St.

#### CLOTHES CLEANERS.

When you want your clothes cleaned properly, call at the King, 69 S. King St.

#### CLEANERS.

Y. Fukunaga, Clothes cleaned, pressed, repaired. 1432 Fort street.

#### DIAMOND CLOTHES CLEANERS.

Are prepared to care for your clothes. Give us a trial. Alapai, opp. car barns.

#### EXCELSIOR CLOTHES CLEANERS.

Clothes called for and delivered; shoes dyed by our secret method; phone 4742. Chaplain at Fort.

#### CAMERAS.

Second-Hand Cameras bought, sold and exchanged. Kodograph Shop, Hotel and Union Sts.

#### CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

J. Yoshida, King street at Kaplani. Contracts taken.

#### DRY GOODS.

Japanese obi silks, mandarin coats. Yoshida Shoten, Beretania and Maunakea Sts.

#### DRY GOODS.

City Dry Goods Co. 1109 Nuanu St. near King.

#### EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

T. Nakanishi, 34 Beretania St., nr. Nuanu Street. Phone 4511.

#### FLORESTA.

Car flowers and baskets for all occasions. Komeda, Florists, Union St.

#### FURNITURE.

Koa and bamboo furniture to order. Chair seats woven. M. Kawara, King at Alapai.

#### FLOWER BASKETS.

Of most artistic designs. All kinds of flowers. Mrs. Taylor's, Hotel at Bishop.

#### HAT CLEANERS.

When you want your hat cleaned call Roman, Beretania St. Phone 4026.

#### GOOD HACKS.

at Nuanu Hack Stand, Nuanu at Pauahi; near Bijou.

#### LIVERY TURNOUTS.

Of best style are rented from the Palms Stables, King St., nr. Firehouse.

#### LEI-HUA HOTEL.

Beretania St., near Punchbowl; first class room and board. Everything new. Phone 4365. Mrs. Lisk, manager.

#### LEATHER GOODS.

Harness and Saddle Leather. Leather findings and polish. L. Wong Co., 1121 Nuanu St.

#### MOSQUITO STICKS.

Ask your grocer for a stick. Kills all insects. S. M. Iida, agent, Beretania at Nuanu.

#### MARKET.

Choice meats and vegetables. Just opened. Segogua Market.

#### MILLWORK.

All kinds of millwork. Joining and turning. Oahu Planing Mill, 112 Hotel St.

#### MILLINERY.

K. Inohimo, stylish millinery. King at Bethel. Phone 3125.

#### Cuba (20 per cent of duty).

1,990,831

#### Total Preferential Sugar.

3,722,581

#### Rerein Sugar, paying full duty.

17,558

#### Total consumption.

3,740,139

The sugar duty now received by the Treasury is therefore no longer the full tariff duty, but the duty paid by Cuba.

Thus we see that though bounties have been abolished, there is another kind of stimulus to production which, to a very considerable extent, disturbs the normal conditions of the supply of sugar in the world. Prices are still artificially forced down in certain quarters, while in other quarters production is artificially encouraged where, under normal conditions, it could hardly be expected to flourish. This stimulus, like the stimulus of bounties in the former era, will soon be removed as far as the United States is concerned, and then will commence our new era. What will be the leading features in the new state of things after May 1, 1916?

In this new era of sugar production there will not be an absolute cessation of artificial stimulus, but it will be much reduced from what it was in the first era, 1870-1903, or in the second era, 1903-1916. Preference will probably still enjoy its present stimulus of preferential treatment in the Japanese markets. But that will not affect the world's market to any great extent until preference begins to produce more than Japan requires and has to export her surplus to foreign countries. There are also some countries, both among the European beet producing states and also in the tropics, where sugar is produced under a protective duty, and where, consequently, production will continue to be encouraged by the protective duty so long as there is no surplus. Even if there is a surplus, which must be exported, the industry can still get the benefit of the protection if it combines to keep up prices and, consequently, like Germany and Austria in 1893-1903, pay a bounty on export out of the extra profit obtained on home consumption. The European beet root producers, so long as there is a protective duty, can exploit it as Austria is doing now, and as Germany is about to do, and can live if their production does not exceed their consumption. But it is very doubtful whether Germany and Austria can maintain their present large exports in competition with cane sugar. The island of Cuba will be, with Java, the governing factor as to the cost of production. The soil of Cuba is described as "apparently inexhaustible fertility." The depth of humus in the eastern part of Cansiquia province, and further east, has been found to be in places "eight feet and sometimes more." In other parts there are soils "that have, unaided by artificial fer-

## WANT ADS

### FOR RENT

Desirable houses in various parts of the city, furnished and unfurnished, at \$15, \$18, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40 and up to \$125 a month. See list in our office. Trent Trust Co., Ltd., Fort St., between King and Merchant. 5462-tf.

Two large bed-room bungalow, new and modern in every respect; mosquito proof; artesian water. Call at 805 Lunallilo St. 5880-tf.

Furnished office to let; suitable for general office or agency. Apply 1110 Union St., near Hotel St. 5839-tf.

3 bedroom house, 1941 S. King St., near McCully. Tel. 1842 before 10 or after 5. Keys at corner store. 5849-tf.

Store in Harrison Block, Fort and Beretania Sts. Apply Fred Harrison. 5839-tf.

### FURNISHED ROOMS

THE NEW ERA HOTEL  
1450 FORT STREET  
ABOVE VINEYARD ST.  
5740-2

The old Mercantile Rooming House, 631 King St., has now opened up under new management under the name of the Tourists' Rooming House. Rooms reasonable, clean and newly fixed up. 5876-tf.

Rents reduced to suit, large rooms, single or double, 546 S. King St. 5873-1m.

Large, airy furnished rooms; conveniences. 73 Beretania nr Fort. Tel. 1235. 5750-tf.

### ROOM AND BOARD

Can accommodate two young men with room and board for the summer months at my place on the beach at Waikiki. T. C. Dawkins, care Culman's. 5884-tf.

Vida Villa, first-class board and rooms; King St., best location; fine grounds; special rates for summer, 1030 King St., phone 1146. 5869-1m.

Table board at the Roselawn, 1366 King Street, Phone 2699. Special rates by week and month. 5792-tf.

### FURNISHED COTTAGES

Furnished cottage and light house-keeping rooms; all conveniences; electric lights; bath, running water; short distance from postoffice. Moderate. Gangel Place, Fort and Vineyard. Tel. 1541.

Furnished cottages at \$27.50 and \$25. Inquire Telephone 1087. 5831-tf.

### UNFURNISHED COTTAGES

Four-room mosquito proof cottage, high elevation, electric light, gas, hot and cold bath, modern plumbing. Apply T. C. Dawkins, care Culman's. 5884-tf.

Two bedroom cottage for \$20.00 a month; also two bedroom cottage, \$17.00 per month. J. R. Wilson, 925 Fort Street, phone 3666. 5860-tf.

### FAMILY HOTEL

The Casady, only home hotel, Waikiki Beach, consists of individual cottages and single rooms. Cuisine excellent, 1000 ft. promenade pier at the end of which is splendid bathing pool and beautiful view. 2005 Kalia road. Tel. 2570. Terms reasonable. 5537-tf.

### "CASCADES" RELIEVE SICK, SOUR STOMACH

More acids, gases and clogged-up waste from Stomach, Liver, Bowels—Cure Indigestion.

Get a 10-cent box now.

That awful sourness, belching of acid and foul gases; that pain in the pit of the stomach; the heartburn, nervousness, nausea, bloating after eating, dizziness and sick headache, means a disordered stomach, which cannot be regulated until you remove the cause. It isn't your stomach's fault. Your stomach is as good as any. Try Cascades: they immediately cleanse the stomach, remove the sour, undigested and fermenting food, and, undisturbed, take the excess bile from the liver and carry off the accumulated waste matter and poisons from the system. Then your stomach trouble is ended. A Cascade tonight will

## HOTEL STEWART

### SAN FRANCISCO

Geary Street, above Union Square  
European Plan \$1.50 a day up •  
American Plan \$3.50 a day up

New steel and concrete structure. Third addition of hundred rooms just completed. A high class hotel at very moderate rates. In center of theatre and retail district. On car lines transferring to all parts of city. Electric omnibus meets all trains and steamers.

Hotel Stewart recognized as Hawaiian Island Headquarters. Cable Address "Stewart" A. S. C. Code. J. K. Lave, Honolulu representative.

## PLEASANTON HOTEL

### Special Summer Reduced Rates

Now in effect  
For the KAMAIIA  
For the SERVICE.  
For the TOURIST.

LUXURIOUS SUITES  
BEST CUISINE AT PRICES  
WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL  
Phone 4927.

## HOTEL WAIKAI

### WAIKAI, KAUAI

Newly Renovated—Best Hotel on Kauai.  
TOURIST TRADE SOLICITED.  
GOOD MEALS.  
Rates Reasonable.  
C. W. SPITZ, : : Proprietor

## Seaside Hotel

"Finest dining room in the Territory." Jolly Saturday evening dances.  
J. H. HERTSCHE, Manager

## SPEND VACATION AT HALEIWA

### REASONABLE RATES

A REAL CHANGE OF CLIMATE can be had at the new boarding house in

## WAIKAWA

nearly 1000 feet elevation, near depot, grand scenery, fine bass fishing. For particulars address E. L. Kruss, Waiawa. Phone 469.

## M'CHESNEY COFFEE CO.

### COFFEE ROASTERS.

Dealers in Old Kona Coffee  
MERCHANT ST. HONOLULU

## LADIES' PANAMA HATS

### HONOLULU HAT CO.

36 Hotel St.

If Husbands only knew the pleasure their wives would take in a gown made by DAVIDSON, Pantheon Bldg., Fort St.

## DO IT ELECTRICALLY

Hawaiian Electric Co.

## 25 Ft. 5-ply Garden Hose \$3.50

## JAMES GUILD CO.

### PAPER

All kinds of Wrapping Papers and Tissues, Printing and Writing Papers. AMERICAN-HAWAIIAN PAPER & SUPPLY CO., LTD.  
Fort and Queen Streets, Honolulu  
Phone 1116. Geo. F. Guild, Gen. Mgr.

## INTERNATIONAL SUGAR JOURNAL

### REVIEWS THE SUGAR SITUATION

The following interesting article is from The International Sugar Journal:

The competition between cane and beet sugar is entering on a new era, and the conditions will require careful examination if we are to draw any correct conclusions. During the period of the European bounties the sugar production of the world went through many vicissitudes. Previous to the year 1870 cane sugar had our markets pretty much to itself. Then the first disturbance came from the Paris refiners when they began to use raw beet sugar in large quantities. They soon discovered that they could get 90 per cent of refined sugar out of dark-colored beet root sugar which was estimated by the French Republic to yield only 80 per cent. As the duty was more than 60 francs per 100 kg. they got an enormous bounty not only in the home market, but also on exportation, because they could discharge the debt of duty on 100 kg. of raw sugar by exporting 30 kg. of refined, and thus had 10 kg. of refined sugar free of duty. The result was enormous exports of French loaf sugar from Paris, which flooded the British markets and gradually drove nearly all the British loaf sugar refiners out of competition. This was sufficient to alarm the West Indian sugar planters, who found themselves gradually losing their usual customers, the London refiners. Then came the new bounties on raw and refined beet root sugar in Germany and Austria, which gradually drove cane sugar out of British markets. At one time it could be said that every sugar refiner in this country, with one or two exceptions, used nothing but beet root sugar. Moreover, instead of the British consumer being supplied, as he used to be, entirely with British refined sugar, the time came when our imports of foreign refined sugar exceeded a yearly average of 900,000 tons. This was a complete revolution in the world's production of sugar. In the meantime, the consumption of sugar in the United States was rapidly increasing. Monster refineries sprang up there with all the latest improvements, and that, occasioned the time when those refineries could not find enough production of cane sugar to keep them going. The production of cane sugar had been so discouraged by the bounty-fed competition of Germany and Austria that its natural expansion had been seriously checked. The bounties had been stimulating over-production on the continent to such an extent that at last, in 1884, there was a revolution of another kind. Prices in that year fell to the lowest point ever known, and then

continued to fall to half that price. Good raw beet root sugar fell to below 20s. per cwt., and then continued to fall until it got below 10s. per cwt. In those days there was no cane sugar-producing country, with the exception perhaps of Java, that could compete with such a price. This revolution, therefore, seemed to threaten most of our cane sugar with absolute extinction. But it soon appeared that low prices meant reduced production, followed by higher prices. Thus, cane sugar was able to struggle on and maintain a precarious existence, flourishing during the periodical cycle of high prices, and losing money with the turn of the wheel to glutted markets, increased bounties, and prices below cost. The American government, determined that their own sugar industries should not suffer, levied a countervailing duty on bounty-fed sugar, and thus enabled our West Indian colonies to find a market where free competition was once more established. But there was not enough cane sugar in the world to supply the American consumer, and then appeared the extraordinary spectacle of hundreds of thousands of tons of raw beet root sugar from Germany and Austria crossing the Atlantic and paying the countervailing duty. The United States treasury was delighted to receive from Germany and Austria these large contributions to its revenue. Our government might have done the same, but they were hampered by a large majority. On that occasion (1899) Mr. Chamberlain declared his determination that the house should establish the principle of a duty to countervail a bounty. That was his first appearance as a tariff reformer. When the bounties were abolished in 1903, we entered on the second era of the competition between cane and beet. The Spanish-American war introduced a new disturbing factor, Cuba, previous to that event, had succeeded in showing that it could compete against the European boun-

ties. In 1884, the first year of the low prices, Cuba produced 559,000 tons of sugar. The output gradually increased and in 1894 and 1895, exceeded a yearly production of a million tons. Then came the rebellion against Spain, followed by the Spanish-American war. Production fell below 300,000 tons, but by the year 1903 it had recovered to over a million. Since then, with the exception of the great drought in 1908, the production has steadily increased and now amounts to 2,500,000 tons. This is an era, not of bounties, but of preferential duties. Cuba sugar enters the United States with a preference of 20 per cent of the duty. This has operated as an enormous stimulus to production. American capitalists have entered the field, monster factories have sprung up, large stretches of new land have been put under cultivation, the quality of cane has improved, the cost of production has been reduced, and all for the sake of 16 per cent of preference in the American tariff. The curious result has been that the enormous Cuban crop of sugar has been thrown on the markets of the United States and forced for sale from December to May, so that the price of sugar (apart from the duty) in America has been driven down during a large portion of the year from one to three shillings per cwt. below the world's price. But there are several other sugar-producing states which enjoy a preference in the United States, not of 16 per cent, but of the whole of the duty, and these have greatly assisted in this forcing down of the price of sugar for the benefit of the American consumer. This benefit he is to be deprived of in two years, and in exchange is to be presented with the handsome gift of 30 per head per annum. It appears from this experience that Cuba, instead of benefitting to the extent of 16 per cent by the preference, has often been the loser not only of preference, but of double that amount. This preferential treatment of Cuba, Louisiana, the United States beetroot sugar production, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines, has resulted, at last, in no sugar being required in the United States beyond the quantity produced in those countries. In other words, the preference has so stimulated production in those countries that they now (1913) supply the following quantities for consumption in the United States:

	Tons
Domestic Cane, Louisiana and Texas (duty free)	297,709
Domestic Beet (duty free)	625,314
Manila Sugar (duty free)	9,900
Molasses Sugar (duty free)	10,450
Total Domestic	923,373
Hawaii (duty free)	506,555
Porto Rico (duty free)	331,193
Philippines (duty free)	41,620

utilizers, produced for 200 years and yet produce cane very profitably. The farmer in Cuba is sometimes a very big man, dealing with 1500 to 2000 acres of sugar cane. On one farm of this kind—it must be a fairly well managed one—the yield of cane was 40,000 tons. The average yield for 1912 was 21.8 tons to the acre. The price obtained was \$2.80 per ton, or \$61.94 gross revenue per acre. The cost of production per acre was \$19.62, leaving a profit per acre of \$42.32. The price of cane on this farm was based on seven per cent of the weight of the cane, in sugar at two cents a pound. We know that the factory expenses are reduced to a minimum in the big factories. The Cuban-American Sugar Company owns seven factories, which crushed 1,956,723 tons of cane in 1912-13 and produced 218,127 tons of sugar. According to the report of the company for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1913, "the average cost-and-freight price received by the company for its sugar was 2.13 cents per pound." "It will be seen from the annexed accounts," the report continues, "that a manufacturing profit of nearly \$1.50 per bag of sugar was realized."

The figure 2.13 cents per pound, cost and freight, is \$6.10 per 100 lbs. cost and freight, or \$6.64 per 100 lbs. t. o. b., which is \$6.64 per cwt. The figures \$1.50 per bag (320 lbs) of sugar, given as the manufacturing profit, is \$6.24 per bag, or 26.24 per cwt.

If we deduct from the price of the sugar, viz: \$6.64 per cwt; the profit, 26.24 per cwt, we get 7a.34d per cwt. as the cost of production t. o. b.

Here then is the basis of our new era of sugar production. In May, 1915, when there are to be no more artificial stimulants and cost of production is to be the sole governing factor. It gives rise to serious reflection.